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Civilized or Murphylaed?

With a just appreciation of political values and of moral forces, the friends of good government everywhere in the United States see that JEROME is the protagonist and chief figure of the campaign. Wherever Bosses have been knocked out, wherever independent and honest men of both or all parties are trying to knock Bosses out, there is a strong desire and hope for JEROME's election. On this great scene of New York a national drama is in progress. Mr. JEROME'S courage, his hatred of graft. his plain speaking, his contempt of consequences, his reliance upon the popular instinct for truth, honesty and a square deal, his energy and independence, his defiance of Bosses, his healthy vernacular speech, his democratic character have made him friends everywhere; but this is not his fight alone, and the personal side of it, engaging, manly and gallant as that is, counts but little by the side of the transcendent issues which are centred in his candidacy.

Shall the District Attorney of New York county, after a brilliantly successful and impeccably faithful discharge of his delicate and onerous duties, be set aside because he will not worship the brazen calf of East Fourteenth street? He has satisfied nobody but the people. Do the people still retain the power of electing their own District Attorney, or have they given it to CHARLEY MURPHY?

All over the country is heard the sound of machines being smashed, of breaking "slates," of Bosses howling in panic. Here in Manhattan, the heart of a mighty city, supposed to be civilized, here in the centre of wealth, of industry, of cultivation and the social arts, is there a stolid population that consents to graft and has no interest in selfgovernment or honest government, no voice in the selection of its rulers, no ideals of public justice, no pride as a community?

Are Manhattan and The Bronx civilized or Murphyized?

The President as a Southerner.

New evidence of the versatility of President ROCSEVELT is to be found in the character of the speeches which he has delivered thus far in the course of his tour in the South. The late President HARRISON manifested so much ability as a public orator on occasions of this emphatic manner against this sinister sort, in the course of similar journeys, revival of Know Nothingism, this scheme that it was hardly to be expected that for the disfranchisement of white men, any successor would ever prove his equal this suppression of suffrage and despotin this respect; but we think that Presi- ism of the machine. In Maryland, as dent ROOSEVELT is showing quite as much facility in the arts of the orator.

In the first place, his speeches are interesting; and that is the first essential, after all. We were inclined to think at one time that he exhibited too great a tendency to the enunciation of mere platitudes and truisms, and that the people were getting rather tired of the constant reiteration of the doctrine "Pe good and you will be happy." Eut on the present journey old truths have been expounded with the aid of fresh illustrations; and nothing could be better than that portion of the President's speech at Atlanta in which he urged the importance of being just in judging public men, saying: "When we express moral reprobation, let us be sure that we know the facts and that we say only exactly what is true. To accuse an honest man of being a thief is to gladden the heart of every thief in the nation."

We desire to call particular attention, however, to the very interesting personal note in the short address which the President made at Roswell, Georgia, the old home of his mother. Here he declared rimself as much a Southerner as a Northerner, and referred to his distinguished kinsman who gained high honor and rank in the naval service of the Confederate States of America.

We quote his words: " It has been my very great good fortune to have the right to claim that my blood is half Southern and half Northern, and I would deny the right of any man here to feel a greater pride in the deeds of every Southerner than I feel. Of the children, the brothers and sisters of my mother, who were born and brought up in that house on the hill there, my two uncles afterward entered the Con federate service and served in the Confederate navy. One, the younger man, served on the Alabama as the youngest officer aboard her. He was captain of one of her broadside 32-pounders in he final fight, and when at the very end the Alabama was sinking and the Kearsarge passed under her stern and came up along the side that had not been engaged hitherto my uncle, Invino Bulloch, shifted his gun from one side to the other and fired the two last shots fired from the Alabama JAMES DUNWOODY BULLOCH was an Admiral in the Confederate service. Of all the people whom I have ever met he was the one that came nearest to that beautiful creation of THACKERAY Colone

It is an interesting coincidence that in the nineteenth volume of the Official and again in 1380 through marriage to Records of the Union and Confederate the Danish. Seventeen years later the Navies in the War of the Rebellion, just great Queen MARGARET of Denmark sent out by the Navy Department in united all three of the Scandinavian Washington, is printed an order of the kingdoms by the Union of Kalmar, Secretary of the Confederate navy to which union, so far as Denmark and the officer whom the President thus Norway were concerned, subsisted up compares with Colonel NEWCOME, to 1814, when the Congress of Vienna wherein is shown the high esteem in transferred the latter kingdom to Sweden, which Commander Bulloch was held a transfer, however, which was resisted by those in authority. This order, by the Norwegians under the leadership comings of even its most important serwhich is in the form of a letter from of Prince Christian of Denmark, who vants. Probably Mr. McAdoo's absence Secretary Mallory to Commander Bul- had been chosen King. When, subse-LOCH, who was then at Liverpool, fur- quently, Prince CHRISTIAN abdicated King nishes official confirmation of the Presi- | CHARLES XIII. of Sweden was accepted

NEWCOME."

dent's estimate of the ability of relative

CORPROSICE STATES OF ASSESSES. SAUF DEPARTMENT, BICHMOND, MARCH 17, 1983. The two strips under your framediate charge will be named, respectively. Mississippt and Lantalana In secondance with your wishes, you will take

the command of one, and the other will be resigned to Commander T. J. Paul, who is instructed to mmunicate with year

For the operous and responsible duty of getting these shine to sea and string them for service the prepartment looks to you stone, and every navat officer and agent of this Department is expected to give all possible aid to this important work.

Circumstances may arise to render a change of instructions expedient, but under existing etr cumstances fae President flopes that trese ships may be available for the recovery of New Orleans and to this great object directs your preparations to be made

Foone so thoroughly familiar with the characte and defences of the Mississippi below New Orleans as yourself details of them are unnecessary

It is believed that if your two ships could pass he two forts at night they might delve away or destroy the enemy's ships at New Orleans and capture the city

I am. respectfully, your obedient servant S. H. MALLORY Secretary of the Navy Commander James D. Buttoce, C. S. Net Liverpool, Eugland

The title of President ROOSEVELT to be considered a genuine Southerner is certainly not open to dispute.

Refusing a Tempting Bait.

The Hon. ARTHUR PUR GORMAN showed insuspected good judgment of popular opinion when he promised to retire from politics at the end of his present term in the United States Senate if the Maryland voters will accept the so-called Poe amendment to the Maryland Constitution. This amendment, which should have been named the Gorman amendment, allows anybody to vote who was entitled to vote on January 1, 1869, or is a male lineal descendant of such person and twenty-one years old. Nobody else can vote unless he can read any section of the Maryland Constitution which the registration officers may select, "and give any reasonable explanation of the same." If he can't read, he must be able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the registration officers."

Boss GORMAN's amendment. Boss GORMAN'S registration officers. Ostensibly aimed at the negroes, it would really hit the foreign born citizens. If two registration officers try to keep a voter out, they can do it, for it takes three out of the board of four to let him Much chance of voting a white foreign born citizen would have if he were indiscreet enough to be an anti-Gorman Democrat or a Republican.

GORMAN's aim is not to prevent that mpossibility in Maryland, "negro domination." It is to secure and perpetuate Gorman domination.

For the Republicans the Hon. CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE, in his absolutely clear, logical manner, has shown the true object, nature and inevitable effect of this attempt to disfranchise thousands of white men for the benefit of the Boss. But the most effective fighting against it is done by Democrats. ISIDOR RAY-NER, Mr. GORMAN'S colleague in the Senate, Governor WARFIELD, Attorney-General BRYAN and other Democratic leaders protest in the most solemn and in so many other States, party names are nothing for the moment. The instant thing is to smash the machine.

Mr. GORMAN offered an unusually tempting bait, but the people don't bite

at it. They know him.

Norway to Have a Danish King. According to telegrams from Christiania and Copenhagen, the Norwegian provisional government has decided not to wait for a plebiscite, but by a resolution of the Storthing to offer the crown of Norway to Prince CHARLES of Denmark, whose mother was a Swedish. Princess, daughter of King OSCAR'S predecessor, and whose wife is Princess MAUD of England, youngest daughter of King FDWARD VII. We are informed that the offer will be accepted in pursuance of a decision reached by the Danish Ministerial Council. The choice of a ruler is interesting, for it marks a recession toward a state of things which existed for many centuries before 1814, up | Table of Mortality," while the Insurance to which time Norway and Denmark had

been politically associated. The Norwegian language and literature are much more closely allied to the Danish than to the Swedish, and the true intellectual capital of Norway is not Stockholm, but Copenhagen. That is the fundamental reason for the fact that the Norwegians have always regarded the Danes with more sympathy than they have the Swedes. The tie of sentiment proved stronger than the separative influence exerted by a difference of social structure and political institutions. The Norwegian social system, ever since it ceased to be feudal, has tended strongly toward democracy, whereas in Denmark absolutism for a long time prevailed and society was organized on aristocratic principles. Nevertheless, the feeling of brotherhood, fostered by the near relationship of the Danish and Norwegian tongues, led Norway to accept contentedly Danish rule for upward of four hundred years and to bear at times more oppressive treatment than it has had any occasion to complain of at the

hands of the Swedes. On the death of King Haco in 1319 the Norwegian throne passed through a daughter to the Swedish r yal house,

by the Norwegians for their sovereign but not until after he had recognized the extremely liberal Constitution which they had proclaimed. In 1871 the Norwegines abolished all titles of nobility It is unequestionably to the liberal institutions which have been operative under the new regime, and not to the substitution of a Swedish for a Danish dynasty that we should ascribe the astonishing revival of commerce, prosperity and culture which has been witnessed in

Norway during the last fifty years. There is no reason to doubt that Nor wegian progress will continue, now that ibsolute independence has been achieved Yo reactionary influence need be apprehinded from a Danish ruler. It is true that in Denmark the sovereign was invested with absolute power frein 1660 until 1831, and more than once during that period the national rights of Norway were disregarded. Now, on the other hand, Denmark itself has a Constitution of a particularly liberal type, the membere of the Folkething or popular branch of the Danish Parliament being chosen by what is practically universal suffrage while even of the sixty-six members of the Landsthing or upper house all but twelve are elected for a term of eight years by certain bodies representing the arge taxpayers of the kingdom. Politically and socially, therefore, Denmark like Norway, and unlike Sweden, is organized on democratic principles Even, therefore, if Denmark and Norway were bound together, as until lately were the two northern Scandinavian kingdoms, there would be no reason to dread any conflict of political ideas. As a matter of fact, however, no dynastic union is contemplated. Norway will remain as independent of Denmark as she is to-day, though the Norwegians will have a Danish King and an English

The Convention of Judges at Albany.

Queen.

A convention of Judges is to meet in the Capitol at Albany on Tuesday next to revise the General Rules of Practice in the courts of record of this State.

The members of this convention consist of the twenty-four Supreme Court Justices assigned to sit in the four departments of the Appellate Division, held respectively in New York, Brooklyn, Albany and Rochester.

These Judges are required by Section 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure to meet at Albany at least every second year after the fourth Tuesday in October, 1895, to establish rules of practice "which shall be binding upon all the courts in this State and all the Judges and Justices thereof, except the court for the trial of impeachments and the Court of Appeals." While it has been held that the rules established by such judicial convention have the force and effect of statutes and cannot properly be disregarded by courts or Judges or practitioners, the power of the convention does not extend so far as to abrogate any rule of procedure laid down in the Code itself. In other words, the authority of the convention to make rules is limited to those not inconsistent with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

At present the General Rules of Practice applicable to courts of record all over the State are eighty-four in number. Most of them are substantially the same as they were in 1895, when the first convention of Appellate Division Justices was held just before the Appellate Divisions were organized under have been able to learn, only one important change is to be proposed at the convention on Tuesday. This relates to the computation of the amount which shall be payable to a party entitled to a life estate who consents to accept a gross trains late. sum in lieu of the annual interest or income for life which he would otherwise be entitled to receive.

The existing rule provides that under such circumstances the gross sum payable to a tenant for life or a widow entitled to dower "shall be estimated according to the then value of an annuity of a per cent. on the principal sum during the probable life of such person according to the Portsmouth or Northampton Tables." These tables are no longer regarded by competent insurance actuaries as accurate. In view of modern mortality statistics they are now so discredited that they are not followed by any of the insurance companies. These corporations generally make use of what is known as the "American Experience Lepartment of this State deems the Carlisle Table of Mortality in most accurate. This is the table used in making computations under the Inheritance Tax law, and while it varies in some respects from the American Experience Table, the differences are not great. It is probable that the convention of Judges will substitute one of these tables for the Portsmouth and Northampton Tables. which now form the basis of the general rule of practice regulating the computation of gross sums allotted in payment of life estates.

Son e other changes will doubtless be made in the rules, but the proposed amendment which we have noticed is that which bears most directly and meterially on the rights of litigants.

Where Is McAdoo?

If the Hon. WILLIAM MCADOO were at his desk in the building at 300 Mulberry street the outrageous and ridiculous performances now being indulged in by a policeman in command of the Nineteenth precinct would come to a sudden stop. Mr. McADOO is an intelligent man, experienced in the law and fully informed as to the duties and responsibilities of the peace officers of New York. He knows how far the law allows them to go, and how far they should go. It is quite evident that he does not know

how far they do go. The public has not been informed of Commissioner McADOO's departure from the city, but this is not a remarkable circumstance. So big and so busya community as New York has more important things to do than to watch the goings and would never have come to the notice of any except those whose business brings them into personal contact with him | on the cabinet.

had it not been for strange anties of his underlings in the territory between Fourteenth and Forty-second atreets and Fourth and Seventh avenues. Such actions as those Mr. McAron would never

have allowed had he been at his deak. The fact that they are unchecked proves that he has been away from home. As soon as Mr. McAbou Lorns what is going on he will return and put a stop to it. Of that his friends are confident. It is unfortunate, however, that where

ever is in his place is not as intelligent and as culck to stop police abuses as is New York's Commissioner of Police.

Nine Traitors Whose Metellenton Came Their Vietim's Life. To the Entrop or The Sts. ago a letter appeared in your Sunday which deeply impressed me from the fact that the circumstances parrated closely approximated my own experiences, and many lar instances of which I have known in the lives of others have convinced me that the man who deliberately and wiffully injures another without just cause seldom, if over, escapes the Nemesis which always lows traiters and those who betray friends

VEMESIS.

and benefactors. Within the past few years nine men have deliberately betrayed my confidence or at-tempted to injure me for their own advantage, and from the results that have followed I, like your correspondent, have come to the conclusion that "Nemesis never sleeps."

One of these men, who occupied a prominent overnment position, died very suddenly Ope of these men, who occupied a prominent Government position, died very suddenly within six months after his abuse of my confidence. Another, occupying a prominent position in his home city, as head of a large achool, while apparently in the best of health, died suddenly of heart disease. The third, occupying for mary years a position of trust in the same city, died suddenly, and left his affairs badly involved. A fourth dropped dead, and disclosures after his death left a very unsavory record behind. A lifth, to whom I gave every dollar he had for nearly three years, sheltered and befriended him, and helped him all in my power, knows that I hold in my possession the proofs (which came to me almost providentially) that show him to be a thief, an ingrate and a liar, and lives in fear of the sword over his head. The next died in poverty, away from home and triends, and the seventh, from a former condition of affluence and power, is reduced to a scanty living, and none so poor to do him reverence. Of the other three one is on the verge of financial ruin, the second has lost the confidence of his friends and former business associates, and the last is in the grip of an inourable disease, with family scattered and reputation gone.

BERLIN, Coun., Oct. 19. BERLIN, Conn., Oct. 19.

Docking Horses' Tails.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your cor respondent C. D. L. gives as an excuse for the cruel practice of docking horses that in France and England the offence is committed because the talls of undocked hunters would catch in hedges C. D. L. has evidently not ridden to hounds, else he would know that when an animal leaps over a hedge the tall would not be nearer to it than say two feet on either side. If he went through the hedge, or if the tall were abnormally long, it would then stand a small chance of being slightly torn. In either case absolute surety from the trivia damage would be assured by cropping off the hair. However, this poor excuse is quies as good as the average, the real one being that would-be "smart particularly women-think docked talls

C. D. L. doesn't consider the legality or the humanity of docking. He, however, asserts that trotters should never be docked—probably because, in this case, it wouldn't look smart! He also tries to prove that a docked horse is less likely to make trouble by getting the reins under his tail. This is nonsense, since in either event the tail of a victous armal must be lifted off by the driver, and it is animal must be lifted off by the driver, and it quite as easy whether the tall is long or short; if any difference, the advantage being with the long tall, which is a little nearer to reach.

The real matter is here: As it is illegal to dock, and as most fine carriage and saddle beasts are docked, why are not the criminal owners and cutters brought to justice? Can it be true, that graft is at work with humane societies and prose-MIDDLETOWN Oct. 20.

Commater to the Erie's Defence. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Apropos of the amusing little letter from an Eric commuter in THE SUN of Oct. 17, I'd like to say a word. I'm an Eric commuter myself, and I've been studying the train sheet lately. I've found out that com-muters don't really know how good a thing they So far as we trains arrive at Jersey City between 7 and 9:30 A.M. and the records for the past few days show this Oct. 18, one train late: Oct. 17, three trains late: Oct. 18, tweive trains late: Oct. 14 four trains late: Oct. 13, eight trains late: Oct. 12 eight trains late: Oct. 11, three trains late; Oct. 10, five trains late; Oct. 9. all trains on time; Oct. 7, three trains late; Oct. 6. all trains on time; Oct. 5, two

The record of these two weeks shows that the average detention had been but about four minutes, and in a little more than haif the delay was due to the fact that the Hackensach the delay was due to the lact the passage of some scow or schooner, which under the law has the right of way and is permitted to hold up traffic. ese detentions was sufficient to make any difference to the commuters in catching the oats or the time of their arrival in New York. I've commuted on the New Haven, the Lacka-wanna and the Jersey Central, and the Eric has 'cm PARE STREET Oct. 20.

Irving's Place and Forbes Robertson. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the editorial "Irving and Others," in which you discuss various qualifications of the English actors of the day in reference to a possible successor to the lamented Sir Henry Irving, I note the omission of the name of J. Forbes Robertson, Surely the creator of a Hamlet which in the opinion of the najority of critics was "the greatest since Bo is deserving of at least a passing comment, whether

Have his efforts during the last fifteen years tended to the advancement or the cheapening of dramatic art? He has achieved success in at least four Shakespearian rôles. His versatility rarely been questioned. I respectfully submit that Forbes Robertson has as much right to be considered Irving's successor as has Beerbohm Tree, G. W. L.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20. Hat and Office.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I most heartily I enter a private office, providing the occupant of e has also removed his hat. Otherwise would keep my hat on.
I will positively also take off my hat in the outer

office, where a woman stenographer is working for her poverty and necessity to work for a living make her less a lady than a rich and women are more ladylike than the majority of the so-called ladies of society. Breeding makes gentle not money. Theodore D. Hacker. THE BRONX Oct. 20.

Woman and the Whisker.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: E. H. J. is too narrow minded. Doesn't be consider actors, soldiers and priests gentlemen? They don't whisker. E. H. J. must be an Englishman saying that hod-carriers and truckmen are not gentlemen. It's the nan, not the whisker, that counts. I am the wife of a man who wears the whisker and the mother of two fine sons who don't. So can judge. They are not hodoarriers or truck actors, soldiers or clergymen. Give me the plean face every time. Also the chance to see the mouth. Yes, and to kiss it too. F. C. D.

Chinese Leaving New York.

FORT HAMILTON, Oct. 19.

From the Christian City. The Chinese population of New York has been on the decrease by from two thousand to twenty ave hundred during the last eighteen months.

Harry of the West Stumped.

Henry Clay had just announced he would rather be right than be President. "United States, college or insurance?" we in-

Being unable to specify, his declaration naturally lost much of its weight.

Diplomatic Precedent

Father-What were you and young Hugger talking about last night? Daughter-Really, father, I can't tell you; the last

THE CANDIDATE OF THE PROPER.

4 West Ticket Epidemie To the Epston of The Sex -Sir! nover has been so opportune a time to get rid of the political fleases of both parties as the present, thanks to decome for his independent action. All that is required to smash both machines is to vote a mixed tieket plenty of good can be found in any one of

Let this be a mixed ticket epidemic, as to speak. Ignore all party emblems, but a cross in front of the names you wish to gote for and the trick is done. It. McJitron.

The Peril to Tammany Caused by fie Mejection of derame.

To the Euron of The Sts -Sir If the beta reported in Wall Street are genuine, the people down there have not yet waked up to the confused situation in our municipal politics. I am on familiar terms with practical politicians, and among them I find no such certainty as those bets indicate prevails in Wall Street. They are very near panic.

I have had experience of many municipal companies and have taken as active personal.

campaigns and have taken an active persons part in some of the hottest of them, but have never seen a campaign so doubtful a this, and I am sure all politicians on all side will agree with me. Of only one thing am assured, and that is the personal popularity of Jerome. Tammany men are beginning to realize their perhaps fatal blunder in refusing to nominate him. Jerome on their ticket would have carried McClellan through, but without him the Mayor's chances are doubtful and at the bottom of their hearts

Tammany men now know it. Another thing is very remarkable. Jerome is far stronger with both Republicans and the Hearst party than are their own candi-dates for District Attorney. He would have pulled through any ticket he had been put OLD TAMMANY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

A Brooklyn Citizen's Plan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter in to-day's paper signed "Voter" pre-sents what is a galling situation to thousands of Republicans living in the city but not in the county of New York. We want to vote for Jerome for District Attorney, but will

not have the opportunity.

There is only one course that we can take to voice our protest against the criminal folly of our party, and that is to take advantage of the much neglected column in the official ballot for independent voting. Let those of us who are Republican citizens not Republican politicians write the name of William Travers Jerome in the prope thus show those who so unworthily manage our party that while we are followers of Theo dore Roosevelt we do not vote at the behes of Abe Gruber and his ilk. BROOKLYN, Oct. 21. REPUBLICAN.

The People's Six Shooter. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Every morning when I open my Sun I find what I expect—what I am looking for on the great questions of the day—something that I say Amen" to: and now more than ever during that threaten to obscure the issue in this campaign-Honesty against corrupt Bossism The people's all effective weapon-their "six shooter" for home protection—is an honest and tireless District Attorney, and who dares say that Jerome does not mee

the requirements? His sights are true and his trigger is set or the hair notch, and only the steady finger of public opinion is needed to draw the bead. People of New York, what more do you want for self-protection? If you are ready to lay aside your "gun" and obey the "Hands up!" of Bossism, go ahead, but don't blame ny one but yourselves for the result.

If you would preserve your civic rights ride, walk, totter, but get to the polls on election day and vote for William T. Jerome

if for no one else.

J. W. E.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

Made Good-Jerome. Who battled long with vice and crime? Who fought corruption in its prime? Made good?

Who had the courage to decry The doings of the crook on high?
The crook who shudders at the cry: "Made good!

Who stands alone and fights the crowd That raves against him, long and loud? And taunts, with boast that's true and proud "Made good!"

Who hearkens not to covert jeers? Who of his future has no fears? Who's followed by a din of cheers: "Made good!" CHARLES R. BARNES.

Upon What Jerome's Election Depe From the Duluth Herald. William Travers Jerome, who has shown disposition to do his duty regardless of whom or where he hits, has come out as an independent candidate, distaining the non nation of either party. His election depends purely upon how many people there are in New York that vote for the best interests of

party name with little regard to men or issues Jerome and the Straight Ticket.

the city, and how many vote solely upon a

From the Kansas City Star. If Prosecutor Jerome is beaten in Nev York it will be because the ballot laws make difficult to vote anything but a "straight The politicians always see to it that ticket." the ballot laws are so arranged as to make the possibility of electing a man like Mr. Jerome as remote as possible.

The Country With Jerome.

From the Binghamton Press.

The people of the entire country are with Jerome in his endeavor to hold the position he has filled so acceptably.

A Name to Conjure With. From the Denver Republican.

One may be allowed to express regret that Mr. Jerome has not been renominated for District Attorney by any of the organizations Contrary to the expressed wish of the Repub lican candidate for Mayor, Mr. Jerome was turned down by the Republicans as he was turned down by Tammany Hall. Nevertheless, the name of Jerome is still one to con jure with, and his independent candidac; may be strong enough to carry the day afte Jerome is to be honored for the enemie he has made. He is not popular with graft-

Place where gods may dwell Beautiful, entire and clean. His defeat at the present critical juncture when he has so much city house cleaning yet to do, would be an invitation to all that is

done more than any other man holding his

position to make New York city a

low and base to hold high carnival. All Itascals, His Opponents.

From the St. Louis Republic. District Attorney Jerome's continuance in office would be opposed to the interests of a number of people who do not do business on the square, including gamblers, petty rascals, grafters big and little, and the great insurance get-rich-quicksters; and doub all of these are doing their best to beat him.

The Wolf Tamer in Politics. From the Utica Observer.

factor into the campaign in New York city. Just what effect on the various tickets his candidacy will have is not at this momen entirely evident. That a great many will cut their tickets is even now apparent The personal magnetism of the man is great, the good work he has done in the four years he has been in office will bring to him the support of many voters, and the enthusiasm which his campaign will inspire will attract many more. It is one of the most interesting and, complicated campaigns that New York has seen in many a year, and this young "woif

tamer in politica" is the most interesting

From the Providence doursal tmies Mr. derome has made are the enemies of the people. The

4 Man. Not a Tool or a Pupper

If the people of New York want net a fool or a puppet, for District Attorney they will redect William Travers decome

Interest in Agrame Sational.

From the Boston Reening Transcript. When the returns come in next month, the Grat inquiry all over the country will be, not what has happened to McClellan or Ivina or Hearst, but where stands Jerome? The others are local, he is national in interest.

Jerome Sew York's Storal feete.

From the Philadelphia Record. New York has its moral issue. It is Jerome us flyn says: "fly a common impulse ever; THE BUN MAYA: the selement in this year common impulse every base element in this year community is against Jerome. * The greatest issue that has ever been presented to this town is the election of Jerome. The question of who shall be Meyor is of no sort of consequence compared to it. It is because the question s one of evil against uprightness that it is o overshadowing importance. Jerome himself man's brand on him. He may be beaten, but the day will come when the people will crush the bosses of both parties and elec-

the Jeromes. Contributions to the Jerome Fund.

THE SUN has received a check for \$60 for th lerome fund from E--- B-From Frank Silliman, Jr., Scranton, Pa., a check

From Leander B. Paris, Me., \$10 From Isidore Singer, 44 East Twenty-third street. New York, \$2. From an honest man who does not live in New

From "Cotton," \$10. From "Cash." \$500. From P. F. Van Everen, Orange County, \$5. From Jay Van Everen, Orange County, \$2.

A Wise Man. \$50.

U. C., \$100. One Federal Life Insurance Company. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is much discussion just now with reference to Federal supervision of the life insurance companies, and it would be interesting and perhaps instructive to know the result of such

pernaps instructive to know a result of states approvision over the only life insurance company ever chartered by Congress.

I refer to the "National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America," a stock company with \$1,000,000 paid up capital, which was chartered by a special act of Congress about the year 1869 or 1870.

This company was organized and owned by Jay Cooke, who exploited it with characteristic vigor through the national banks, or rather their officials, as general agents, and built up a very large business throughout the United States, North and South, and in Ganada, until his failure in 1873. The company was then sold by the receiver

of Mr. Cooke's estate to a Chicago life com pany known, I believe, as the Republic, and thereafter fell into obscurity.

Whatever became of it? Did the national Whatever became of it? Did the national Government see that the policyholders' interests were properly protected? Or was it allowed to be looted for the benefit of specu-

lating Chicago grafters? Will you enlighten the public as to its fate, with particular referto Federal supervision, and what it did for the unfortunate policyholders? ST. PAUL, Oct. 19. ATTENTIVE READER.

English Expert on the Stevens Gas Law. From the London Gas World

The Stevens law, applied to the New York gas The Stevens taw, applied to the New York gas companies three months ago, as described in another page by a New York correspondent, will strike British gas engineers as very much behind the times, if not wholly absurd. Given a moderately level district, it is conceivably possible that the gas pressure in that district might be maintained at all policy within the limit prescribed. tained at all points within the limits prescribed by the law, namely, one inch of water as a minimum and two and one-half inches as a maximum. Bu the achievement would cost more in money and brain energy than it was ever likely to be worth

to the gas consumers. upper limit of pressure. The gas companies of New York may be trusted, as the gas companies are in this country, to maintain such a pressure as will best meet the average requirements of their districts; and even if they should fall to do this, the consumers have the remedy in their own hands, for by the manipulation of the taps. or by the app"cation of a governor, each co can reduce excessive pressure to a working limit. Better, surely, that hundreds of consumers should have to reduce pressure than that thousands should be left bewalling the lack of a proper gas supply as appears to be the case since the application of the Stevens law in New York. A minimum pressure has long been prescribed by the English gas law, and if any fault can be found with the minimum it is that it is too low-from six-tenths to ten-tenths.
as a general rule-for these days of incandescent burners and gas cookers. But no attempt has ever been made to fix an upper limit. That is best left to the was suppliers, as, no doubt. New York will speedly discover.

Problem for Higher Critics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the Day of Atonement two goals were brought to the Jewish high priest. One he sacrificed to God. Over the other he confessed all the sins of the people and then sent this sin-goat by a man cho purpose out into the wilderness. What because of the emissary sin-goat? Was he allowed to es cape? If so, he was an escaped, or a scapegoat but scholars say that he was thrown over a preci piec. so he was a killed goat, not a scapegoat. "The goat was conducted by a single man to steep place called Suk, where it was thrown back wards over the edge of a cliff, and dashed to pieces among the rocks." (Hasting's Dict. Bible. I. 201.)
"The goat for the scapagoat" (Leviticus zvi.
26), of the King James version, has become "The goat for Azazel" in the revised Protestant version

Emissary goat is used in Catholic versions.

Protestant and Jewish scholars have discarded capegost, Catholics have seldom used it. It is often forgotten that scape is a contraction of escape. If a man is blamed for the doings of others like the sin-goat, and sent to prison, how can be be called a scapegoat, since he does not escape?

If he does escape the allusion is false, since the goat so called was a killed goat, not a scapegoat In what sense can the word be used accurately f in none, can it be called good English?

Information Wanted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As one who is yearning for enlightenment I ask with empha-siz Who'n the devil was Andrew Jackson and who'n the devil was Edgar Allan Poe!

What stuck-up New England pettifogger had the audacity to suggest the names of these strangers for places in the "Hall of Fame"? Down "heer every schoolbey knows all about Emma Lyon, Emma Willard and Maria Mitchell but not even the oldest inhabitant among all the valley whiter ever "hyearn tell" of Andrew Jackson or Edga;

What did these men do that any well informed Easterner should have thought their names worth; of a place in the great Hall of Fame? Were the very tall men-"as tall as Alexander, pa"? Or was it because both Jackson and Poe lived, breathe and had their being in Massachusetts-if they did live in that State? If your Boston correspondent can find out anything about these fellows. Jackso and Poc. please print it in your par

DOUGLAS ANDERSON NASHVILLE. Tenn. Oct. 18

Results of Government Control. From the Wall Street Journal.

Mr. Jerome is going to inject a puzzling It is notorious that the postal service in New York is far behind that of London, and it is a positive detriment to our commercial activities. A part of the blame for this belongs to the rest of the country, the people of which appear indifferent to the postal needs of this city. The New York pos office is, in large degree, the mail clearing house for the United States, and yet members of Congress from Western and Southern States apply to it the same rule of appropriations that is applied to

rural post office.

It is announced from Washington that on account of these conditions ten new clerks have been granted to the New York post office. Ten-netually the How can the Government be so exir vagant?

THE SUPERNATURAL AND THE

To the Entroit or The See See See have received a sympathetic letter from one who has come, apparently through mental tribulation, to the conclusion that he must give up "supernaturalism." But an have we all, if by the supernatural is meant anything above or contrary to be ture; that is, to the order of the universe If there is a supreme power at work, works in everything and its workings in all things are alike natural. As was said long age by a Roman post:

As for as eye can range or feet can rove.

In giving up the supernatural, therefore my correspondent is not giving up the ence. What he probably means to give up, and if he is true to reason must give up, is miracle. Simultaneously with his letter I get the declaration of a simula woul who has been converted, or reconverted, to the faith by witnessing the miraculous liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius. He says that he actually new with his own eyes the solid suddenly become liquid. Unquestionably the simple soul did. There is another periodical niracle of the same kind at Amaif, where the bones of a saint exude on a certain day n each year. Does American Catholicism

believe in these miracles? To a Galilean peasant living before the dawn of science miracle was natural, and belief in its occurrence, even in such a case as the demoniac miracle at Gadara, would not interfere with his moral perceptions or destroy his trustworthiness as a moral and general reporter.

I am not sure whether I ever referred in your columns to a case which fell under my own notice. Many years ago a convent n the Tyrol was the alleged scene of miracle wrought upon the persons of two nuns. The Addolorata bore the stigmata; the Fa tatica was miraculously raised from the ground in prayer. There was a great controversy about the case, in which, if I re member rightly, Lord Shrewsbury, the leading Catholic layman, took part. I happened to allude to the case in print as probably one of hysteria. Thereupon I received a visit from a fellow of a college at Oxford, who afterward became a Roman Catholic, but who was a man, I should have said, not only of superior cultivation, but of remarkable good sense in erdinary matters, and certainly of the highest character. He assured me that he and two companions, also fellows of colleges and in every respect, except that of their extreme High Church bias, eminently trustworthy, had actually witnessed the miracles and had seen the blood run upward on the Addolorata's forehead. Those miracles were in the end completely exposed and with-GOLDWIN SMITH. drawn.

The President's Train.

From the York, Pa., Dispatch. THE NEW YORK SUN sensibly remarks that Congress should authorize the purchase of a train for the use of our Presidents and that the Government should bear the ex-penses of the trips they make. The Dispatch

To ask a President to pay his own expenses when he travels because the people want to see and hear him is unworthy of a great nation. The next Congress should provide a train for the use of the head of the country.

A Convention of Christian Policemen. From the Christian Intelligencer.

On September 28 I was present at the great convention of policemen held in the Oxford Hall at Leeds, England. It was the annual conference of the International Christian Police Association, established in 1883, which has now branches in connection with most of the police forces of the United Kingdom as well as in the colonies and dependencies, and some in the United States. Its object is the promotion of the temporal and spiritual welfare of all policemen and their families and meetings for the study of God's Word, and the culture of the spiritual life, and also the encourage ing of total abstinence and purity of life. It also establishes orphanages and hos

does mission work among the heathen.

I was especially impressed with the remarks o'
Sergt. Wheeler of the Strand police station, London, who said "A policeman's daily experience is not conducive to high standards of moral living. They are brought so constantly in contact vice and crime, and they see so much of the art iciality and sham of human nature, that many of them are apt to lose all confidence in purity and truth. But a policeman can do more than lock a nan up. He can arrest a man in his sins. Some time ago I saw a man trying to get into a house in the early morning-not his own house. He was oo drunk to know the difference, and I took him the folly of drink, and in his cell I knelt with hi and prayed that God might give him power ove his evil habits. When that man came out he hunted me up and told me that I had given him s new lease of life and that he had resolved neve wife told me that the home which used to be a little corner of perdition because of the drunken habits of the husband was now a corner of paradise."

The Jewish Physician in History.

From the Medical Record. An interesting survey of Jews as members of our profession is to be obtained from a little work entitled "Jüdische Aerzte und ihr Einfluss auf das Judentum." which has just been issued by Di Simon Scherbel. One of the most prominent of the earlier personages mentioned is Chasdal, who became a minister under the Calif Abdul-Rahman III., and did much to establish the position of the Jews among the Moslems in Spain during the tenth century, as well as to foster the study of the Taimud in that country. Jehuda Halevi, who lived a hundred years later, was a busy physician who was also the author of distinguished practical and philosophical works. The great Maimonides of Cordova is included among the hat of physicians by the author, who says that he created what is almost a new Talmud, and alleges that Richard Cour de Leon wished to make him his court physi-cian, in spite of the edicts of the Popes Eugenius. Nicholas and Calixtus that Christians should no

employ Jewish physicians.
In Spain for many years they were practically the only practitioners of medicine. Somewhat later Pope Alexander VI. had as personal physician a Jew, Bonet de Lates, who subsequently became attached to the court of Leo X. The edict against lewish physicians was finally raised by Sixtus V largely at the instigation of two then celebrated physicians, David de Pomis and Elia Montalto. the latter part of the eighteenth century Mendels sohn's efforts in behalf of his compatriots were ably seconded by his friend the physician Marcus Herz, who contributed much toward the elevation of the Jews of Germany. In still more recent times Ascher, Steinheim, Erter and Johann Jacoby have been prominent, and the author closes his with the widely known names of

Strassmann, Neumann, Baginsky and Senator. Ben Franklin in the Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What has ome of the Franklin bicentenary which was th subject of an editorial in The Sun July 31, good enough to have been inspired by his own shade? Surely the public school authorities will take up the celebration with enthusiasm, for no more inblography can be put in their hands.

Let them, and their pupils, too, take a turn with this "tranquil and genial old heathen" who, thous he knew so much, thought as did Josh Billing that "It is better not to know so many things than to know so many things that are not so.

LITTLE FERRY, N. J., Oct. 21.

In Harper's Monthly Magazine for November Mr. W. D. Howells's English travel sketches are continued, as are Mr. Nevinson's story of the slave trade, Dr. Charcot's Antarctic experiences, Mr E. A. Abbey's Shakespeare Illustrations and Mr. Booth Tarkington's exciting serial. Dr. McCook tells about herding insects and the author of "Peter Rabbit" of animal immortality while Mr. P. V. Mighels describes a slum music school. Among the authors of the seven short stories are Amélie Rives. Alice Brown, Edith Macvano and Thomas A. Janvier. There is an unusual amount of verse